

NOTES ON SOME CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS, IV

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Salix rigida Mühlenb. f. *purpurascens* (Dieck), comb. nov.

Salix Nicholsonii f. *purpurascens* Dieck, Neuheit. Off. Zöschen, 1899-90: 18 (1889).

— [Nicholson in] Kew Hand-list Trees Shrubs, 2: 223 (1896) "var."

Salix cordata var. *rigida* f. *purpurascens* Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubb. 1: 50 (1904): in Jour. Arnold Arb. 2: 190 (1921). — Rehder, Man. Cult. Trees Shrubs, 116 (1927) "*S. c.* var. *ϕ*."

Salix cordata × *nigra* var. *purpurascens* Toepffer, Salicet. Exsicc. fasc. v. no. 218 (1910).

In a recent study on American Willows, Fernald has shown (Rhodora, 48: 28, 31, 1946) that *Salix cordata* Michx. is not the same as *S. cordata* Mühlenb., but is identical with the later *S. adenophylla* Hook., and that the name *S. rigida* Mühlenb. has to be taken up for *S. cordata* Mühlenb., which makes necessary the new combination proposed above. Toepffer considers this form a hybrid of *S. cordata* with *S. nigra*, but there is no indication of any influence of *S. nigra* in this form, and in a pencil note on Toepffer's specimen in the Arnold Arboretum herbarium, Schneider states: "There is no trace of *S. nigra* in it."

Amelanchier stolonifera Wieg. f. *micropetala* (Robins.), comb. nov.

Amelanchier oblongifolia var. *micropetala* Robinson in Rhodora, 10: 33 (1908). — Robinson & Fernald in Gray, Man. Bot. N. U. S., ed. 7, 460 (1908). — Weatherby in Rhodora, 18: 48 (1916). — G. N. Jones, Am. Sp. Amelanchier, 51, 52 (1946), pro syn. sub *A. spicata* (Lam.) K. Koch.

Amelanchier Botryapium var. *micropetala* Farwell in Rep. Michigan Acad. Sci. 17: 176 (1916).

Amelanchier micropetala Ashe in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, 46: 223 (1919).

Amelanchier canadensis var. *micropetala* Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 26: 71 (1945).

This *Amelanchier*, originally described as *A. oblongifolia* var. *micropetala*, seems most closely related to *A. stolonifera*, with which it agrees in its low stoloniferous habit, shape and pubescence of the leaves, the villous top of the ovary, and in the recurved sepals, but differs chiefly in its narrow small petals. From *A. oblongifolia* (Torr. & Gray) Roemer (= *A. canadensis* (L.) Med.), under which it was originally placed, it differs besides in its narrow petals, in the low stoloniferous habit, the broader leaves, the villous top of the ovary, and the recurved sepals, while *A. oblongifolia* is an upright shrub to 8 m. tall, forming dense clumps, with narrower generally oblong leaves, with the top of the ovary glabrous or nearly so, and with upright sepals. By G. N. Jones *A. oblongifolia* var. *micropetala* was referred to *A. spicata* (Lam.) K. Koch as a synonym, but this was due to a misinterpretation of Lamarck's *Crataegus spicata*, the basonym of *A. spicata* K. Koch. As Fernald has shown in a recent paper, "*Amelanchier spicata* not an American species" (in Rhodora, 48: 125-135.

1946), Lamarck's description of *Crataegus spicata* was based on a plant growing in the Paris Botanic Garden and also in other gardens, and supposed to have been introduced from Canada. In its main characters it agrees with the European *A. ovalis* Med., but shows the influence of an American species and is very likely a hybrid of *A. ovalis* with *A. canadensis* (L.) Med. which was at Lamarck's time already established in European gardens, having been introduced before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Pyrus Cossonii, nom. nov.

Pyrus longipes Cosson & Durieu in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 2: 310 (1855). — Trabut in Bull. Stat. Recherch. For. N. Afr. 1: 116, fig. 1, t. 4 (Poir. Indig. Afr.) (1916) "*Pirus*." — Non Poiteau & Turpin [1808].

Malus longipes Wenzig in Jahrb. Bot. Gard. Mus. Berlin, 2: 292 (1883).

Pyrus macropoda Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 27: 170 (1946), non A. Savatier (1882).

In the last number of this Journal (p. 170) I proposed a new name for *Pyrus longipes* Cosson & Durieu, which was invalidated by the earlier homonym *P. longipes* Poiteau & Turpin [1808], and chose the epithet "*macropoda*" for it. Unfortunately I had overlooked the fact that for this binomial there also exists an older homonym, namely *P. macropoda* A. Savatier in Compt. Rend. Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci. 11 (Rochelle, 1882): 428, fig. 87 (1883). Like *P. longipes* Poit. & Turp., the name was based on a pomological variety of *P. communis*, but since it was validly published as a binomial with a description and a figure, it cannot be rejected. Being a name without botanical significance or interest, it has apparently never been mentioned in botanical publications, and though listed in Index Kewensis, it did not appear in the main alphabetical arrangement, but in one of the supplementary additions which are easily overlooked. Among the new names proposed by A. Savatier, I also noticed a homonym which invalidates *P. rufo* Nakai (1935) and two others, namely *P. tomentosa* and *P. canescens*, which are invalidated by earlier homonyms, the former by *P. tomentosa* Moench and the latter by *P. canescens* Spach.

Rosa Harisonii Rivers var. *Vorbergii* (*R. foetida* × *spinosissima*), comb. nov.

Rosa pimpinellifolia × *lutea* Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 6, 1: 313 (1902).

Rosa Vorbergii Graebner ex Späth, [Kat.] no. 167: 71 (1915) an prius?; nom. subnud. — Mütze in Gartenschönh. 4: 102, fig. (1923) "*Vorbergii*"; nom. subnud. — Rehder in Man. Cult. Trees Shrubs, ed. 2, 432 (1940), pro syn.

As *Rosa Vorbergii* is a hybrid between the same species as *R. Harisonii* (*R. foetida* × *spinosissima*) it should be classed under the same binomial, but distinguished as a form or variety, since it differs markedly from the original *R. Harisonii* of 1837. It is nearer to *R. spinosissima* than typical *R. Harisonii*; the branchlets are more bristly and with less strong prickles, the sepals and the receptacle are without prickles, and the flowers are single, not double nor semi-double. In the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum, it is represented by specimens from Spaeth's nursery, from

the nursery of Simon-Louis at Plantières near Metz, and by specimens raised at the Arnold Arboretum from seed received in 1926 from the Botanic Garden at Glasnevin.

Prunus dasycarpa f. *persicaefolia* (Loisel.), comb. nov.

Armeniaca persicaefolia Poiteau & Turpin in Duhamel, *Traité Arb. Fruit. nouv. éd.*, 1: A. no. 10; p. 19*, t. 19 [bis], fasc. 4 [1807]. — Poiteau, *Pomol. Franc.* 1: A. no. 9; p. 160*, t. 19 [bis], (18 [38–] 46). — K. Koch, *Dendr.* 1: 89 (1869) "*persicifolia*," pro syn.

Armeniaca atropurpurea β . *Armeniaca persicaefolia* Loiseleur in Duhamel, *Traité Arb. Arbust. éd. augm.* [Nouv. Duhamel] 5: 172, t. 52, fig. 1 [1812]. — K. Koch, *Dendr.* 1: 89 (1869).

Armeniaca dasycarpa β . ? *persicifolia* Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* 2: 532 (1825), p. p. typ.

Prunus Armenica (f.) *persicifolia* (Loisel.) Zabel in Beissner et al., *Handb. Laubh.-Ben.* 253 (1903).

This peculiar form with lanceolate, coarsely dentate leaves seems rare in cultivation. In the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum, it is represented by a single specimen collected by C. K. Schneider in 1903 in the nursery of Simon-Louis at Plantières near Metz. This specimen resembles the plant figured as *Armeniaca persicaefolia* by Poiteau & Turpin (l. c.). The form figured by Loiseleur as *Armeniaca atropurpurea* β . *Armeniaca persicaefolia* (l. c.) has the leaves much more irregular and more or less deeply lobed; the specimen figured has both normal leaves and narrow lobed leaves on different shoots of the same branch.

Laburnum anagyroides Med. f. *serotinum* (Bosse), comb. nov.

Cytisus laburnum var. f. *serotinus* Bosse, *Vollst. Handb. Blumengärt.* ed. 2, 1: 645 (1840).

Laburnum vulgare autumnale K. Koch in *Wochenschr. Ver. Beförd. Gartenb. Preuss.* 2: 405 (1859).

Cytisus Laburnum β b. *auctumnalis* Kuntze, *Taschen-Fl.* Leipzig, 277 (1867).

Laburnum vulgare var. *bifera* Lavallée, *Arb. Segrez.* 59 (1877).

Laburnum tardiflorum Hort. ex May in *Rev. Hort.* 1878: 120 (1878).

Laburnum vulgare f. *autumnale* Voss, *Vilmor. Blumengärt.* 1: 198 [1894].

Laburnum laburnum v. *serotinum* Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* 6, 2: 273 (1907).

Laburnum vulgare var. *semperflorens* Bean, *Trees Shrubs Brit. Isl.* 2: 4 (1914).

Laburnum anagyroides var. *autumnale* Rehder in Bailey, *Stand. Cycl. Hort.* 4: 1763 (1916).

The oldest epithet of this form has apparently been overlooked by later authors who dealt with varieties and forms of this species. Ascherson & Graebner, who published in 1907 the combination *Laburnum laburnum* v. *serotinum*, proposed the varietal epithet as a new name without any synonymy at all.

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